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LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

ARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Making Cider Vinegar.

The demand for, and the usefulness of vinegar in the culinary and domestic arts, has led to its being made from a variety of chemicals and other articles which are more or less deleterious to health.

Where vinegar is used for

culinary purposes, it should be

made from the best and least

deleterious articles.

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Home Made Vinegar.

Steep a pint of good, firm corn in two and a half gallons of cold water for two or three hours, and then put it on the fire and boil it until the corn shows signs of bursting. Take it off before the grains do burst, and strain off the liquor adding a half pound of sugar to each gallon. Place the result in large jars containing it in the sun, and in three weeks, or a month, the liquor will be converted into good vinegar. The winter time, the most attention paid to their welfare, their growth is liable to be arrested, and such an injury received thereby as cannot be easily, if ever fully, repaired by the best of treatment afterwards. Cattle fare like everything else; if they are stunted when young, their growth checked they can never afterwards be made to grow so thin as they would have done, and therefore too much pains cannot be taken with them while calves to give them a good start.

The Point, Key estate in California, is credited as being the largest dairy farm in the country. It keeps an aggregate of 4,500 cows, whose milk is worked up by thirty dairies. Among the items credited to this "cannery" is 550,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$15,000. It is a "cow pasture."

The chief industry of the Argentine Republic is wool-growing, and the number of sheep in the country is estimated at seventy million. Large shipments of mutton are also made to England, and the Argentines say they supply eleven million sheep a year.

Cider will not go through its essential fermentation without the presence of oxygen; and the amount of oxygen required to this essential element, under favorable conditions, is soon exhausted.

Dr. J. F. COHEN, of New York, has invented a process which is rapid or slow according as the conditions of the air, heat, &c., to which it is exposed, may be.

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In making cider vinegar, the course I have pursued is, first to smash and express the juice of good cider apples, strain this free of pomace, &c., and put in clean sweet cans, set these away in the cellar or shed, as convenient, allow vinous fermentation to exhaust itself keeping the cask full with the bung out. If the cider is made in the fall, October or November, I prefer to let it stand in the cellar till the following spring, by which time aches! Reinvention has fairly begun. Now

the clean cans, or barrels, previously used for vinegar, place it in a warm location, shell out the quantity of sugar by drawing out a gallon or two and pouring back every other day, till it tastes quite "vinegary," when you can draw from the elder and fill in a gallon or two once a week, still keeping in the agitation, drawing from and returning to the vinegar cask. In this way I have made very good vinegar in about eighteen months from the apple; the time may be lessened by refining to add my cider after filling in the first time.

Many suppose it necessary to procure some "mother" of vinegar, or some substitute, but I have never found it essential, as it forms naturally when we use good cider. There is a considerable difference in apples—some contain very little saccharine matter, such make poor cider, and poorer vinegar naturally.

A San Francisco correspondent of the Baltimore *Silkworm* writes: "Mules are much used here packing goods over mountains impracticable for wheels. They are driven loose, often twenty in a lot. To prevent straying, a white horse with a bell is put in the lead. The herd accepts his lead; they listen for his bell and never stray. Put out a colored horse in his place and he is not noticed.

Put out any kind of a fellow-smile there and they treat him with contempt. This dogged superstition seems founded on some dogma to which all tribes are wedded. If your team passes, they are sure to see a ghost, snort, tremble and be off."

A German farmer insists upon the great value of swine as exterminators of field mice and other vermin. He believes that the terrible plague of mice, now prevalent in many parts of Germany, is in a great measure due to the present system of keeping swine penned up, instead of allowing them the range of the fields, as was formerly the custom.

Kansas and California are side by side to grain crops the present year. From the eighth place as a wheat State in 1876, Kansas jumps to the first place. Her crop of wheat will be over 30,000,000 bushels, and of corn 100,000,000 bushels.

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To Dye Scarlet.

One and a half ounces of muriate of tin, one ounce of cochineal, one ounce of cream of tartar. To one pound of cloth or yarn allow three gallons of water; when blood-warm add one ounce cream of tartar, increase the heat a little and add a teaspoonful of pulverized cochineal and three-fourths of an ounce of muriate of tin, wet the goods in warm water, put into the dye and boiling one hour turning often, take out and rinse in cold water, then add the remaining cochineal and the liquid to three gallons of warm water, put in the goods and proceed as before. This recipe for scarlet is the best I have ever known.

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